



74 D3133.4
STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

January 10, 1956

INFORMATION CIRCULAR NO. 68

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLY PROGRAM

1. In order to provide prompt and effective medical care for people injured in enemy attacks, most injured persons necessarily will have to pass through, or part way through, an established "casualty channel", or series of so-called "treatment points and stations". Generally speaking, the "flow of patients" will be through the following points and stations in the order listed:

- (a) Field aid points
- (b) Principal first aid stations
- (c) Improvised hospitals
- (d) Existing hospitals
- (e) Recuperation points

The purpose of this information circular is to provide civil defense officials and workers with summary information concerning the nature and supply of the treatment points and stations listed above, together with detailed information concerning the emergency medical equipment, materials and supplies stockpiled by the State Council of Civil Defense.

PART II - NATURE AND SUPPLY OF TREATMENT POINTS AND STATIONS

2. The following is a brief summary of essential information concerning the nature of, as well as the sources of supplies for, the treatment points and stations listed in Paragraph I, immediately above.

(a) Field Aid Points

Field aid points, or stations, are simple fixed or temporary facilities to which casualties usually will go, or be taken, to receive initial treatment for injury. (Many of the injured will, however, receive emergency first aid "on the spot", or while en route to recognized field aid points.)

The majority of these numerous points will be set up in, or very near, areas of heavy damage. They may be located on street corners, in homes, in trucks, in stores and factories and in other places, including some designated prior to attack and many selected in the light of existing exigencies.

Most field aid points will include few, if any, major equipment items. On the other hand, limited "short-time bedding space", or "room to lie down", is essential, while running water and toilet facilities will prove to be highly advantageous, if readily available.

These points will be manned by small and variable numbers of trained first aid workers, together with emergency litter bearers and other non-trained workers "recruited on the spot".



In general, field aid points will serve as "initial casualty collecting points". As a rule, the treatment rendered at these points will be limited to basic first aid, with the patients subsequently being discharged, or else sent on to a principal first aid station, according to the nature and extent of their injuries.

The simple medical supplies (bandages, splints, etc.) required for use at field points usually will have to be drawn from available sources in the immediate vicinity, including home medical shelves, school and factory first aid kits, small drug stores and similar places. (Late in 1956, the State Council of Civil Defense will announce details of a volunteer program designed to increase the supply of locally available materials for use at field aid points.)

(b) Principal First Aid Stations

Principal first aid stations are fixed or temporary facilities where most casualties will receive their first medical treatment administered under the direction of doctors, nurses and other professionally-trained personnel.

The majority of these stations will be located close to, but outside of, areas of heavy damage. They may be housed in tents, in large trailer trucks, in schools and churches, or at other places, including many designated prior to attack and some selected in the light of existing exigencies.

The few basic items of equipment (combination litter-cots and simple surgical instruments) required for operation of principal first aid stations are included in the stockpiled supplies mentioned in the sub-paragraph third below. An added station essential is "temporary bedding space", preferably under roof, while running water, toilet facilities and several ambulances, or other motor vehicles suitable for transport of patients, are highly desirable features.

Principal first aid stations will be manned, as a rule, by "aid station medical groups", consisting of roughly 10 professional workers, including doctors, dentists, nurses and pharmacists, approximately 15 trained first-aiders or nurses aids, frequently more than 100 litter bearers and possibly 8 or 10 vehicle drivers and attendants. (For added information, see "United States Civil Defense - Health and Special Weapons Defense", Publication AG-11-1, Federal Civil Defense Administration, 1952.) In addition to the medical group just mentioned, added non-professional personnel often may be required to provide food for both patients and station workers, or to perform other non-medical duties.

The primary functions performed at principal first aid stations include preliminary "screening", or "sorting", of patients to determine their immediate needs and subsequent disposition, the treatment of shock, the relief of pain, and related types of "initial" medical treatment.

The primary source of the medical equipment, materials and supplies required for the operation of principal first aid stations will be the emergency stockpiles established by the State Council of Civil Defense. (For detailed information, see Part III, below.) A secondary supply source will be Federal Civil Defense Administration emergency stockpiles, including those at Mechanicsburg and New Castle, Pennsylvania. Possible supplementary sources include wholesale medical warehouses and large drug stores.

(c) Improvised Hospitals

Improvised hospitals are special hospital units temporarily set up for operation in the immediate vicinity of stricken communities, in order to provide emergency surgical and other major forms of life-saving treatment at the earliest possible moment. According to present federal plans, a large percentage of these will take the form of uniformly equipped, 200-bed units patterned after the 60-bed Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, or so-called "MASH" unit, which was widely used in the Korean War. Others may consist of schools and similar buildings fitted with varied types of equipment adapted to emergency use.

These units usually will be housed in hotels, schools and similar buildings, where light, heat, water and other essential facilities may be available. In cases of extreme emergency, some may be set up in factory buildings and warehouses, or even under canvas. Insofar as may be possible and practical, their probable operational locations should be designated prior to the time of attack.

The 200-bed improvised hospital units now being purchased and stockpiled by the Federal Civil Defense Administration are comprised of approximately 275 permanent and expendable items of equipment and supply. These include operating tables and lights, portable X-ray machines, sterilizers, folding cots, surgical instruments, bandages and dressings, antiseptics and antibiotics, pillows, sheets and blankets. Also included are emergency power generators, together with water pump and tank, for use where public utility service is disrupted or not readily available. (The Federal Civil Defense Administration will provide the State Council of Civil Defense with a 200-bed improvised hospital for display and training purposes early in 1956. Its "schedule of showings" will be announced as soon as final arrangements therefor are completed.) Most other types of improvised units will be comprised of smaller numbers of varied sorts of equipment and supplies, the majority of them to be drawn from nearby institutions and homes on a previously "pledged-for-loan" basis.

The 200-bed improvised hospitals will be manned by personnel consisting of approximately 10 physicians, roughly 20 graduate nurses, some 10 technicians and probably more than 100 trained auxiliaries, such as nurses aides. These usually will have to be assisted by 50 to 100 added, non-medical workers responsible for clerical, feeding and other support activities. The personnel manning other types of improvised hospital units usually will be generally similar to the grouping just described.

The primary functions performed at improvised hospitals will include patient triage, or "sorting", X-ray examination, emergency surgery and reparative treatment of seriously injured people. All are major forms of treatment not readily capable of performance at first aid points or principal first aid stations.

As stockpiled, the 200-bed civil defense improvised hospitals include drugs, dressings and other supplies sufficient to meet the needs of each unit's first 36 to 48 hours of emergency operation. Primary replacement supply sources will be emergency stockpiles established by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. State Council of Civil Defense stockpiles, existing hospitals and wholesale warehouses are potential sources of limited supplemental replacement supplies.

(d) Existing Hospitals

Existing, or fixed, hospitals are those permanent, both general and specialized, hospitals which may remain serviceable after attack. All those in or near stricken communities usually will be required for emergency use, while the magnitude of the "patient load" often may require similar use of others many miles distant.

All existing hospitals should have so-called "expansion plans" designed to meet emergency conditions. Such plans should provide for the promptest possible discharge of "regular" patients, together with increase of bed space effected through the use of adjacent buildings, such as schools, hotels and apartment houses.

Under emergency conditions, existing hospitals will be manned by their regular staffs, assisted both by specialists from other communities and by added numbers of locally recruited volunteers, including home nurses, pantry workers and others.

The primary function of existing hospitals will be to provide for all forms of major and specialized treatment requiring comparatively long periods of hospitalization.

Even under emergency conditions, existing hospitals will have to rely, insofar as possible, upon their normal, day-to-day sources of medical supplies. Potential secondary supply sources include federal stockpiles, both military and non-military, together with manufacturing and wholesale organizations.

(e) Recuperation Points

Recuperation points are the various places to which the more seriously injured patients will go to recuperate, immediately following discharge from principal first aid stations and improvised and existing hospitals. These may include private homes, apartment houses, motels, hotels and similar places where simple convalescent bed or ambulatory care readily may be provided.

In most instances, recuperation points will incorporate little equipment other than bedpans, hotwater bottles, clinical thermometers and similar household sick-room items.

Except where home nurses or other trained personnel are required, patients confined to recuperation points will be cared for by members of the family, by relatives or by other non-trained personnel.

The few simple supplies required for use at recuperation points must be drawn primarily from community sources, including home medical shelves and small drug stores.

3. While the "main flow" of patients, particularly the more seriously injured, will be through the points and stations described in Sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), immediately above, numerous variations in "flow" must be anticipated and provided for. Among other essentials, improvised and existing hospitals must be prepared to provide emergency first aid for those less seriously injured people who first report, or are brought, to hospitals, rather than to field aid points and principal first aid stations. All hospital staffs should be so organized as to provide these "out-of-channel" emergency services without interfering with their primary functions.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

PART III - NATURE AND PACKING OF ITEMS IN STATE COUNCIL STOCKPILES

4. Under the federal matching fund program, the State Council of Civil Defense has purchased and stored emergency medical equipment, materials and supplies valued at approximately \$4,000,000.00. The items currently stockpiled are sufficient to provide "preliminary medical treatment" for roughly 1,650,000 casualties.

5. The 51 different supply items included in the State Council stockpile are broadly classified under seven major groupings as follows:

- Group I - Litters
- Group II - Blankets
- Group III - Blood transfusion equipment
- Group IV - Bandages and dressing
- Group V - Anti-biotics and drugs
- Group VI - Surgical instruments
- Group VII - Related equipment and supplies

A detailed listing of all 51 items, including description, unit packaging data and location, is presented in "Principal First Aid Station - Medical Equipment and Supplies List", Form SCCD M-2, copy of which is attached.

6. All stockpile items are specially packed for long-time storage and immediate emergency transportation. For example, the different types of surgical instruments have been wrapped in tissue paper and then heat-sealed in moisture-proof, kraft foil bags plainly marked to show the contents of each. These package units have been grouped with those containing generally similar items and placed in wire-bound wooden boxes with sealed, moisture-proof liners. Each box containing the same types of items is identically numbered and carries one copy of its contents list attached to one end, with a second copy on top of the items inside. Certain items, notably the special cellulose burn dressings, are sterile-packed inside cardboard cartons, with content markings on the outside of the containers. The cellulose emergency blankets are packaged in paper-wrapped bales, each containing 50 blankets with individual paper coverings. Bottled items are wrapped with padding to lessen the likelihood of breakage in handling and shipment. Only one type of packing container, the blanket bale, weighs more than 100 pounds, while the great majority weigh less than 60 pounds. Essential details relating to over-all packing are presented in "Principal First Aid Station - Comprehensive Container Description and Packing List", Form SCCD ME-3, copy of which is attached.

7. Few of the 51 items mentioned in Paragraph 5, above, require special storage, or are subject to harmful deterioration with the passage of time. The two important exceptions are as follows:

- (a) Certain of the anti-biotics located in wire-bound wooden box No. 4 will in time lose their potency and become "out-dated". This will require eventual replacement, so the box has been fitted with an extra liner for use at the time of replacement.
- (b) The merthiolate solution, State Item No. 14, located in wire-bound wooden box No. 4, is subject to damage by freezing. In addition, the blood bottles, State Item No. 46, located in wire-bound wooden box No. 7, hold anticoagulant fluid and consequently are also subject to damage resulting from freezing. For this reason, wire-bound wooden boxes Nos. 4 and 7 must always be kept in spaces where the temperature exceeds 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or else be otherwise protected from freezing, such as blanket-wrapped for emergency transport during cold weather.

The State Council of Civil Defense will assume responsibility for the replacement of all items subject to "out-dating". On the other hand, the individuals storing, transporting and using those items subject to damage by freezing will be held responsible for proper care and protection of such items while in their custody or under their supervision.

8. The packing of all stockpile items has been specially customized, not only for long-time storage and emergency transport, but also for quick "use grouping". For example, the 33 containers described in "Principal First Aid Station - Comprehensive Container Description and Packing List", Form SCCD ME-3, comprise a grouping, or "unit", containing all equipment, materials and supplies necessary to provide "preliminary medical treatment" for 1,000 casualties. This allows either for the prompt and complete supply of principal first aid stations in the process of emergency establishment, or for the replacement supply of those which may have been in operation 36 hours or more. At the same time, it allows for the separate supply of specific items of major importance, such as litter-cots, dressings and blood bottles, as frequently may be required.

PART IV - LOCATION AND USE OF STATE COUNCIL STOCKPILES

9. To assure maximum practical availability and security at minimum cost, the emergency medical equipment, materials and supplies owned by the State Council of Civil Defense will be stored in principal and local stockpiles as described below.

(a) Principal Stockpile

Approximately 90% of all items of supply will remain in storage in a group of approximately 60 rent-free buildings under Council control at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, located near Annville, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. At that particular location, Council employees, together with other Commonwealth employees, are on duty 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, while manpower and vehicles for emergency loading and transport are also immediately available. Transport facilities include ready access to major highways, an airfield suitable for use by twin-engine transport planes and a rail head. To allow for prompt and varied emergency loadings, each particular type of packing container holding identical supply items is stored in a small group of immediately adjacent warehouses. By sending trucks "from door to door", therefore, it is possible quickly to load required items on a "unit" basis (see Paragraph 8, immediately above). At the same time, specific types of items quickly may be loaded in the quantities required without having first to separate them from other containers comprising a complete 1,000-casualty unit.

(b) Local Stockpiles

Roughly 10% of all stockpiled supply items will be made immediately available for local storage within the several counties of the Commonwealth. Each county will receive from one (1) to five (5) complete "units" (see Paragraph 8, above), with County Civil Defense Directors being responsible for their general custody. All local storage will be on a unit basis, with all containers comprising each unit stored at the same location. Where more than one (1) unit is received, each individual unit must be stored at a different location, in order both to lessen the likelihood of their destruction and to assure prompt availability for emergency use at different locations. For information concerning unit allocations to individual counties, see "Principal First Aid Station - Allocation of Medical Equipment and Supplies for Local Storage", Form SCCD ME-4, copy of which is attached.

The stockpile program described immediately above will be periodically reviewed in the light of future advances in weapons development and related factors. Changes will be made if deemed essential, but County and Local Civil Defense Directors promptly will receive written notice of any and all such changes.

10. All equipment, materials and supplies contained in the stockpiles described in Paragraph 9, immediately above, has been purchased for use in emergencies associated both with enemy attacks and with natural disasters. All such items of supply shall permanently remain the property of the State Council of Civil Defense and shall be made available for use whenever and wherever the Council may direct.

11. Insofar as possible and practical, local stockpiles shall be used to fill local needs. In most instances, supply items will be drawn from local stockpiles for local use as ordered by the County Civil Defense Director. On the other hand, County Directors may authorize Local Directors and stockpile custodians to release without specific orders those locally stored supplies which may be vitally needed for emergency use in the immediate vicinity of the stockpile.

12. When supplies stockpiled within a given county are not sufficient to meet emergency requirements arising within that county, the County Civil Defense Director shall request supplemental supplies from his respective Area Director. The latter will arrange for supply of the requested items either from the principal stockpile, or from local stockpiles in other counties.

13. In the event of major emergencies causing large numbers of casualties, the State Council of Civil Defense will promptly dispatch, from the principal stockpile to temporary supply points near the stricken communities, large quantities of equipment, materials and supplies to be used by Area Directors in filling requirement requests from nearby counties. The purpose of this, of course, is to provide vitally needed supplies as quickly as possible.

14. All equipment, materials and supplies withdrawn from local stockpiles for emergency use will be replaced by the State Council of Civil Defense as soon as possible and practical. The exact schedule of replacement necessarily will be dependent upon circumstances existing after withdrawal is made.

15. To allow for the promptest possible emergency withdrawal and supply of items contained in State Council stockpiles, both principal and local, all civil defense medical officials and workers must become fully familiar with the nature and packaging of all items comprising the stockpiles. Furthermore, insofar as possible and practical, all required items of supply must be requested on a container or a unit basis (see Paragraphs 6 and 8, above) and in the smallest possible numbers consistent with actual needs. For example, a request for six (6) complete units, or for eight (8) cartons of large cellulose burn dressings, can be very quickly and easily filled. On the other hand, "broken orders", that is, those calling for small numbers of single items packed in different containers holding several generally similar types of items, can be filled only with difficulty and frequently may have to be obtained from sources outside the stockpiles.

PART V - ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR TEST AND TRAINING PURPOSES

16. All equipment, materials and supplies contained in State Council of Civil Defense medical stockpiles have been specially packaged both for long-time storage and for immediate emergency use. With few exceptions, opening of the packing containers prior to the time the items packed therein are required for actual use is likely to result in future serious deterioration which may render the items unfit even for emergency use. Except for State Council inspection and replacement purposes and except as specifically authorized in Paragraph 17, immediately below, therefore, STOCKPILED PACKING CONTAINERS SHALL BE OPENED ONLY WHEN THE ITEMS CONTAINED THEREIN ARE REQUIRED FOR ACTUAL USE IN EMERGENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH ENEMY ATTACK OR NATURAL DISASTERS.

17. When specifically authorized by the State Council of Civil Defense, those combination cot-and-litters, State Item No. 47, contained in local stockpiles may be used for test and training purposes, PROVIDED ALL LITTERS USED ARE PROPERLY REPACKED IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS (securely tied ropes may be substituted for the metal container bands, if necessary) AND RETURNED TO THE STOCKPILE WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT (48) HOURS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF AUTHORIZED TEST OR TRAINING ACTIVITIES. The State Council of Civil Defense will hold county and local civil defense organizations using stockpile litter-cots for test and training purposes financially responsible for the repair, or replacement, of any and all litters damaged in such activities.

18. So that county and local civil defense officials and workers may become fully acquainted with the specific types of items contained in State Council stockpiles, the Council, in April or May of 1956, will provide its Area Directors with special medical display boards, designed for use by county and local civil defense organizations for training purposes.

PART VI - RELATED INFORMATION

19. Federal Civil Defense Administration emergency medical stockpiles, including those at Mechanicsburg and New Castle, Pennsylvania, contain many supply items identical to those stored in State Council of Civil Defense stockpiles, together with certain others suitable for use at principal first aid stations. Chief among the latter are blood plasma and plasma expanders. Insofar as possible and practical, supply items from federal stockpiles will be made available for county and local use, upon receipt of requests from County Civil Defense Directors submitted through Area Directors and the State Council.

20. Federal Civil Defense Administration plans covering the stockpiling of 200-bed improvised hospitals (Sub-paragraph 2 (c), above) are not yet complete. Tentative plans, however, call for the storage of the majority of these units in federal stockpiles, with a possibility that some subsequently may be stored in existing State Hospitals and similar Commonwealth-owned properties suitably located near points of probable use. County and Local Civil Defense Directors will be furnished additional information on this particular subject just as soon as received from federal authorities.

Richard Gerstell

Richard Gerstell
Director of Civil Defense

Attachments (3)

Federal Stock No.	State Item No.	Item Description	Package Unit	No. Per Package Unit	Nu. of Pkgs. Per Aid Station	Total Quantity Per Aid Station	Item Location
7-837-905	47	Combination cot-and-litter, Stackable, (aluminum and canvas)	Cot.	2	5	10	Cardboard Carton
7-157-895	48	Paper, Field, Waterproof, Olive Drab	Bale	50	8	400	Paper Bale
3-103-565	45	Donor Set	Each	1	48	48	Wire Bound Box # 6
3-103-615	44	Recipient Set	Each	1	48	48	Wire Bound Box # 6
3-119-755	46	Vacuum Bottle	Box	6	8	48	Wire Bound Box #7
2-004-000	17	Bandage, Gauze, Roller 2" x 6 yds.	Pkg.	12	12	144	Wire Bound Box #1
2-011-755	18	Bandage, Muslin, Triangular Compressed 37" x 37" x 52"	Each	1	100	100	Wire Bound Box #2
2-012-900	49	Compress & Bandage, Cellulose, large, 22" x 36"	Ctn.	12	4	48	Cardboard Carton
2-012-890	50	Compress & Bandage, Cellulose, medium, 22" x 18"	Ctn.	24	4	96	Cardboard Carton
2-017-425	20	Dressing, First Aid, large, 11 3/4 square	Each	1	96	96	Wire Bound Box #5
2-023-000	21	Gauze, Plain, 36" x 100 yds.	Bolt	1	1	1	Wire Bound Box #1
1-600-495	41	Chloramphenicol capsules, 4 gr	Btl.	100	2	200	Wire Bound Box #4
1-330-790	15	Pentobarbital, Sodium tablets, 1 1/2 gr	Btl.	500	1	500	Wire Bound Box #4
1-384-005	16	Procaine Hydrochloride and Epinephrine tablets, 1/3 gr	Btl.	100	2	200	Wire Bound Box #4
1-609-840	43	Streptomycin, powder, 1 gm	Btl.	1	200	200	Wire Bound Box #4
1-610-500	42	Terramycin Hydrochloride capsules, 4 gr	Btl.	100	4	400	Wire Bound Box #4
3-002-900	1	Airway, Adult, Plastic	Each	1	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
3-002-910	2	Airway, Child, Plastic	Each	1	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
3-447-100	7	Blade, Operating Knife	Pkg.	6	12	72	Wire Bound Box #3
3-333-600	34	Forceps, Dressing	Each	1	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
3-343-800	4	Forceps, Hemostatic, curved	Each	1	12	12	Wire Bound Box #3
3-346-800	5	Forceps, Hemostatic, straight	Each	1	12	12	Wire Bound Box #3

SCCD ME 2 Principal First Aid Station - Medical Equipment and Supplies List (Continued)

Federal Stock No.	State Item No.	Item Description	No. Per Package		No. of Pkgs. Per Aid Station		Total Quantity Per Aid Station	Item Location
			Unit	Unit	Aid Station	Aid Station		
3-379-900	6	Forceps, Tissue	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
None	35	Forceps, Tongue	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
3-447-800	8	Handle, Operating knife	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
3-493-400	9	Needle, Hypodermic	Box	12	5	60	60	Wire Bound Box #3
3-510-700	10	Needle, Suture, Trocar point	Pkg.	6	2	12	12	Wire Bound Box #3
3-523-300	11	Needle, Suture, circle cutting edge	Pkg.	6	2	12	12	Wire Bound Box #3
3-638-840	12	Scissors, Bandage, Lister	Each	1	36	36	36	Wire Bound Box #3
3-640-500	24	Scissors, Dissecting, curved	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
3-640-900	25	Scissors, Dissecting, straight	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3

Group VII - Related Equipment & Supplies

1-051-000	13	Alcohol, Denatured, 1 qt.	Btl.	1	2	2	2	Wire Bound Box #4
7-725-925	32	Brush, Hand	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
2-014-000	19	Cotton, Absorbent, 1 lb.	Roll	1	4	4	4	Wire Bound Box #1
None	51	Cups, Paper, with lid	Ctn.	1000	5	5000	5000	Cardboard Carton
3-245-500	3	Depressor, Tongue, wood	Box	100	5	500	500	Wire Bound Box #3
None	36	Matches, Safety	Pkg.	10	6	60	60	Wire Bound Box #4
1-285-695	14	Merthiolate, Solution, 1 pt.	Btl.	1	4	4	4	Wire Bound Box #4
None	37	Pencil, Indelible	Pkg.	12	2	24	24	Wire Bound Box #2
6-120-000	31	Pencil, Skin Marking	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
7-877-000	33	Pins, Safety	Card	12	100	1200	1200	Wire Bound Box #3
2-035-000	22	Plaster, Adhesive, Surgical 3" x 5 yds.	Spl.	1	24	24	24	Wire Bound Box #4
None	38	Soap, Toilet, Milled	Cake	1	12	12	12	Wire Bound Box #3
3-721-200	26	Splint, Basswood 3/16" x 4" x 18"	Pkg.	12	4	48	48	Wire Bound Box #1
2-038-448	23	Sponge, Surgical, 4" x 4"	Pkg.	200	3	600	600	Wire Bound Box #3
3-758-605	27	Suture, Dermal, Silk, 40"	Each	1	24	24	24	Wire Bound Box #3
3-782-940	28	Suture, Surgical Gut	Pkg.	12	2	24	24	Wire Bound Box #3
3-804-100	29	Syringe, Luer, 30cc	Each	1	6	6	6	Wire Bound Box #3
None	39	Tags, Identification	Book	20	50	1000	1000	Wire Bound Box #2
None	40	Towel, Hand, Paper	Pkg	100	6	600	600	Wire Bound Box #2
3-850-550	30	Tourniquet, web	Each	1	25	25	25	Wire Bound Box #3

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

PRINCIPAL FIRST AID STATION
COMPREHENSIVE CONTAINER DESCRIPTION AND PACKING LIST
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The State Council of Civil Defense Medical Equipment and Supply List for Principal First Aid Stations (Form SCCD ME - 2) contains a total of 51 items. These are packed for storage and shipment in a total of 33 containers. A description of them and listing of their contents is presented below.

CARDBOARD CARTONS

Carton Size No. 1

Measurements and weight: 91" x 31" x 11" - 52 lbs.

Marked: Combination Litter-Cot - 2

Contents: Combination cot-and-litter - Item No. 47

Total: 5 cartons - 90 cu. ft. - 260 lbs.

Carton Size No. 2

Measurements and weight: 22" x 22" x 17" - 27 lbs.

Marked: Compress and Bandage Gauze Field 22" x 36"

Contents: Compress and Bandage, 22" x 36" - Item No. 49

Total: 4 cartons - 20 cu. ft. - 108 lbs.

Carton Size No. 3

Measurement and weight: 18" x 18" x 22" - 31 lbs.

Marked: Compress and Bandage Gauze Field 22" x 18"

Contents: Compress and Bandage, 22" x 18" - Item No. 50

Total: 4 cartons - 18 cu. ft. - 124 lbs.

Carton Size No. 4

Measurement and weight: 24" x 16" x 13" - 28 lbs.

Marked: 1000 Hot Drink Paper Cups

Contents: Paper Cups, with lids - Item No. 51

Total: 5 cartons - 15 cu. ft. - 140 lbs.

Total All Cartons: 18 - 143 cu. ft. - 632 lbs.

WIRE-BOUND WOODEN BOXES

Box No. 1

Measurements and weight: 34" x 19" x 10" - 47 lbs.

Marked: Case No. 1 of 7

Contents: Bandage, Gauze, Roller, 2" x 6 yds Item No. 17

Cotton, Absorbent, 1 lb. Item No. 19

Gauze, Plain, 36" x 100 yds. Item No. 21

Sponge, Surgical, 4" x 4" Item No. 23

Splint, Basswood, 3/16" x 4" x 18" Item No. 26

Total: 1 box - 3.8 cu. ft. - 47 lbs.

Box No. 2

Measurements and weight: 33" x 19" x 10" - 50 lbs.

Marked: Case No. 2 of 7

Contents: Bandage, Muslin, 37" x 37" x 52" Item No. 18

Pencil, Indelible Item No. 37

Tags, Identification Item No. 39

Towel, Hand, Paper Item No. 40

Total: 1 box - 3.6 cu. ft. - 50 lbs.

Box No. 3

Measurements and weight: 33" x 19" x 10" - 53 lbs.

Marked: Case No. 3 of 7

Contents: Airway, Plastic, Adult	Item No. 1
Airway, Plastic, Child	Item No. 2
Blade, Operating Knife	Item No. 7
Brush, Hand	Item No. 32
Depressor, Tongue, wood	Item No. 3
Forceps, Dressing	Item No. 34
Forceps, Hemostatic, curved	Item No. 4
Forceps, Hemostatic, straight	Item No. 5
Forceps, Tissue	Item No. 6
Forceps, Tongue	Item No. 35
Handle, Operating Knife	Item No. 8
Needle, Hypodermic	Item No. 9
Needle, Suture, Trocar point	Item No. 10
Needle, Suture, circle cutting edge	Item No. 11
Pencil, skin marking	Item No. 31
Pins, Safety	Item No. 33
Scissors, Bandage, Lister	Item No. 12
Scissors, Dissecting, curved	Item No. 24
Scissors, Dissecting, straight	Item No. 25
Soap, Toilet, milled	Item No. 38
Suture, Dermal, Silk, 40"	Item No. 27
Suture, Surgical Gut	Item No. 28
Syringe, Luer, 30 cc	Item No. 29
Tourniquet, Web	Item No. 30

Total: 1 box - 3.6 cu. ft. - 53 lbs.

Box No. 4

Measurements and weight: 33" x 19" x 10" - 56 lbs.

Marked: Case No. 4 of 7

Contents: Alcohol, Denatured, 1 qt.	Item No. 13
Chloramphenical capsules, 4 gr.	Item No. 41
Matches, Safety	Item No. 36
Methiolate Solution, 1 pt.	Item No. 14
Pentobarbital, Sodium tablets, 1½ gr.	Item No. 15
Plaster, Adhesive, Surgical 3" x 5 yds.	Item No. 22
Procaine Hydrochloride and Epinephrine tablets, 1/3 gr.	Item No. 16
Streptomycin, powder, 1 gm.	Item No. 43
Terramycin Hydrochloride capsules, 4 gr.	Item No. 42

Total: 1 box - 3.6 cu. ft. - 56 lbs.

Box No. 5

Measurements and weight: 31" x 18" x 13" - 54 lbs.

Marked: Case No. 5 of 7

Contents: Dressing, First-Aid, 11 3/4" sq.	Item No. 20
--	-------------

Total: 1 box - 4 cu. ft. - 54 lbs.

Box No. 6

Measurements and weight: 33" x 19" x 10" - 29 lbs.

Marked: Case No. 6 of 7

Contents: Blood, Donor Set	Item No. 45
Blood, Receptient Set	Item No. 44

Total: 1 box - 3.6 cu. ft. - 29 lbs.

Box No. 7

Measurements and weight: 34" x 24" x 9" - 83 lbs.

Marked: Case No. 7 of 7

Contents: Bottle, Blood, Vacuum	Item No. 46
---------------------------------	-------------

Total: 1 box 4 cu. ft. - 83 lbs.

Total All Boxes: 7 - 26 cu. ft. - 372 lbs.

Section 1: Overview		Section 2: Financials	
Item	Description	Amount	Notes
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...
11	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
13	...	...	...
14	...	...	...
15	...	...	...
16	...	...	...
17	...	...	...
18	...	...	...
19	...	...	...
20	...	...	...
21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...
25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...
30	...	...	...
31	...	...	...
32	...	...	...
33	...	...	...
34	...	...	...
35	...	...	...
36	...	...	...
37	...	...	...
38	...	...	...
39	...	...	...
40	...	...	...
41	...	...	...
42	...	...	...
43	...	...	...
44	...	...	...
45	...	...	...
46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...
48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...
53	...	...	...
54	...	...	...
55	...	...	...
56	...	...	...
57	...	...	...
58	...	...	...
59	...	...	...
60	...	...	...
61	...	...	...
62	...	...	...
63	...	...	...
64	...	...	...
65	...	...	...
66	...	...	...
67	...	...	...
68	...	...	...
69	...	...	...
70	...	...	...
71	...	...	...
72	...	...	...
73	...	...	...
74	...	...	...
75	...	...	...
76	...	...	...
77	...	...	...
78	...	...	...
79	...	...	...
80	...	...	...
81	...	...	...
82	...	...	...
83	...	...	...
84	...	...	...
85	...	...	...
86	...	...	...
87	...	...	...
88	...	...	...
89	...	...	...
90	...	...	...
91	...	...	...
92	...	...	...
93	...	...	...
94	...	...	...
95	...	...	...
96	...	...	...
97	...	...	...
98	...	...	...
99	...	...	...
100	...	...	...

Section 3: Operations		Section 4: Compliance	
Item	Description	Amount	Notes
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...
11	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
13	...	...	...
14	...	...	...
15	...	...	...
16	...	...	...
17	...	...	...
18	...	...	...
19	...	...	...
20	...	...	...
21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...
25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...
30	...	...	...
31	...	...	...
32	...	...	...
33	...	...	...
34	...	...	...
35	...	...	...
36	...	...	...
37	...	...	...
38	...	...	...
39	...	...	...
40	...	...	...
41	...	...	...
42	...	...	...
43	...	...	...
44	...	...	...
45	...	...	...
46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...
48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...
53	...	...	...
54	...	...	...
55	...	...	...
56	...	...	...
57	...	...	...
58	...	...	...
59	...	...	...
60	...	...	...
61	...	...	...
62	...	...	...
63	...	...	...
64	...	...	...
65	...	...	...
66	...	...	...
67	...	...	...
68	...	...	...
69	...	...	...
70	...	...	...
71	...	...	...
72	...	...	...
73	...	...	...
74	...	...	...
75	...	...	...
76	...	...	...
77	...	...	...
78	...	...	...
79	...	...	...
80	...	...	...
81	...	...	...
82	...	...	...
83	...	...	...
84	...	...	...
85	...	...	...
86	...	...	...
87	...	...	...
88	...	...	...
89	...	...	...
90	...	...	...
91	...	...	...
92	...	...	...
93	...	...	...
94	...	...	...
95	...	...	...
96	...	...	...
97	...	...	...
98	...	...	...
99	...	...	...
100	...	...	...

PAPER-COVERED BALES

Bale No. 1

Measurements and weight: 48" x 25" x 12" - 112 lbs.

Marked: Not Marked

Contents: Blankets, Paper

Item No. 48

Total: 8 bales - 65 cu. ft. - 896 lbs.

Total All Bales: 8 - 65 cu. ft. - 896 lbs.

GRAND TOTAL: 33 CONTAINERS - 234 CU. FT. - 1900 LBS.



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated September 17, 1787. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the President to the Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very good example of the writing of the time.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated September 17, 1787. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the President to the Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very good example of the writing of the time.

PRINCIPAL FIRST AID STATION

ALLOCATION OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR LOCAL STORAGE

(See State Council of Civil Defense, Information Circular No. 68, dated January 10, 1956, for further details)

The allocation of State Council of Civil Defense medical equipment and supplies for storage within the several counties of the Commonwealth is indicated below.

As used in the allocation table below, the term "unit" refers to equipment, materials and supplies included in the 7-group, 51-item listing "Principal First Aid Station - Medical Equipment and Supplies List", Form SCCD ME-2. Generally speaking, the listed items comprising each unit are sufficient to provide "preliminary medical treatment" for 1,000 casualties.

County	Units	County	Units
Adams - - - - -	1	Lackawanna - - - - -	3
Allegheny - - - - -	5	Lancaster - - - - -	3
Armstrong - - - - -	1	Lawrence - - - - -	2
Beaver - - - - -	2	Lebanon - - - - -	1
Bedford - - - - -	1	Lehigh - - - - -	3
Berks - - - - -	3	Luzerne - - - - -	3
Blair - - - - -	2	Lycoming - - - - -	1
Bradford - - - - -	1	McKean - - - - -	1
Bucks - - - - -	2*	Mercer - - - - -	2
Butler - - - - -	1*	Mifflin - - - - -	1*
Cambria - - - - -	2	Monroe - - - - -	1
Cameron - - - - -	1	Montgomery - - - - -	3
Carbon - - - - -	1	Montour - - - - -	1
Centre - - - - -	1	Northampton - - - - -	3
Chester - - - - -	2	Northumberland - - - - -	1
Clarion - - - - -	1	Perry - - - - -	1
Clearfield - - - - -	1	Philadelphia - - - - -	5
Clinton - - - - -	1	Pike - - - - -	1
Columbia - - - - -	1	Potter - - - - -	1
Crawford - - - - -	1	Schuylkill - - - - -	1
Cumberland - - - - -	2	Snyder - - - - -	1
Dauphin - - - - -	2	Somerset - - - - -	1
Delaware - - - - -	3	Sullivan - - - - -	1
Elk - - - - -	1	Susquehanna - - - - -	1
Erie - - - - -	3	Tioga - - - - -	1
Fayette - - - - -	2	Union - - - - -	1
Forest - - - - -	1	Venango - - - - -	1
Franklin - - - - -	1	Warren - - - - -	1
Fulton - - - - -	1	Washington - - - - -	2
Greene - - - - -	1	Wayne - - - - -	1
Huntingdon - - - - -	1	Westmoreland - - - - -	3
Indiana - - - - -	1	Wyoming - - - - -	1
Jefferson - - - - -	1	York - - - - -	3
Juniata - - - - -	1	TOTAL - - - - -	108

*One (1) additional unit to be stored at State Council of Civil Defense Area Headquarters.

